complex of the therapeutically active agent has low water solubility and a particle size in the range of about 10 nanometers (nm) to about 100,000 nm.

[0011] In another embodiment, there are provided methods for the slow-release delivery of a therapeutically active agent to ocular tissue, including contacting the ocular tissue with a complex of a therapeutically active agent, wherein the complex of the therapeutically active agent has low water solubility and a particle size in the range of about 10 nm to about 100,000 nm.

[0012] In a further embodiment, there are provided methods for increasing residence time of a therapeutically active agent in ocular tissue, including covalently attaching a moiety to the therapeutically active agent to form a therapeutically active complex having low water solubility, providing the complex in a particle size range of about 10 nm to about 100,000 nm, and contacting the complex with ocular tissue, thereby increasing residence time of a therapeutically active agent in ocular tissue.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Change(s) applied to document, /D.A.M./ 5/26/2011

[0013] Figure 1a illustrates the chemical structure of HDP-cCDV and the steps of its synthesis.

[0014] Figure 1b illustrates the chemical structure of HDP-P-Ara-G and the steps of its synthesis.

[0015] Figure 2 illustrates a retinal section sketch for measuring retinal thickness. There are eight locations to measure retinal thickness.

[0016] Figure 3 depicts a Laser Light Scattering Particle Size Analysis of HDP-P-GCV and HDP-cCDV Formulations: Panel A, Unmodified HDP-P-GCV; Panel B, Microfluidized HDP-P-GCV; Panel C, HDP-cCDV.

[0017] Figure 4a illustrates micromolar concentration of HDP-P-GCV in vitreous aspirates at different time points following intravitreal injection of 8.85 μ mole dose in two different